HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1822. No. 126.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING will commence on Saturday the 20th of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Surry county, about three miles north west of Jonesville, for Iredell circuit, and conclude on the Wednesday following.

A Camp-Meeting will commence on Saturday the 3d of August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in Caswell county, three or four miles north west of M'Cauly's store, and one mile west of the Rev. James Bouldin's, at a new meeting house called Prospect, for Caswell circuit, and conclude the Wednesday following.

The Yadkin District Conference will commence on Wednesday the 14th of August, at Mount Zion meeting house, in the lower part of Stokes county. At the same time and place a Camp-Meeting will be held for Guilford circuit.

☞The editor of the Star will please to insert the above appointments in his paper.

LEWIS SKIDMORE.

June 15.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE fall session of the Hillsborough Academy, will commence on the first Monday after the fourth of July, and terminate on the fourth Saturday in November, under the care of

John Rogers, *Principal.*

June, 25. 24—

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at auction, at my dwelling house in the town of Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 17th of July next, a quantity of valuable

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

together with

Two valuable Negroes, a man and a boy. Nine months credit will be given for all sums over ten dollars; for all sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, approved endorsed negotiable notes will be required. Cash for all sums under ten dollars.

John Van Hook. jr.

and

N. B. I wish to rent the houses and Lot wh reon I now live, in the town of Hillsborough, until the first day of January next. The improvements are, two dwelling houses, one of which is a large two story building well finished, with a large and convenient kitchen underneath; the other is a single story building, with two convenient rooms: also a smoke house, corn crib, barn, and four large stables: to which is attached a large garden, well stocked with a variety of vegetables.

This property is situate on the main street, about one hundred paces north of the market house, and will be found a pleasant situation for a private family, or an excellent stand for a house of entertainment. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 18. 22—tds

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the westward, will, on Tuesday the 30th of July next, offer for sale to the highest bidder, his plantations, containing

Six hundred and fifty Acres,

lying in the county of Orange, one mile west of the Hawfields meeting-house, and three miles east of Murphey's mills, on the post road leading from Hillsborough to Salem. The situation is as healty as any in the state, affording excellent water, and accommodated with a commodious dwelling house with seven rooms and three fire-places, also a store-house, and all necessary out houses, with a good barn and stables. The land is as well adapted for the culture of corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, as any in this section of the state, and is well timbered; a sufficient quantity is cleared for eight or ten working hands, comprising eight or ten acres of meadow of a superior quality, and good orchards. All of which the subscriber will sell on that day, either in one, two, or three tracts, to suit purchasers, one half of the payments will be cash or likely negroes on taking possession, for the other half a credit of twelve months will be given, or negroes in payment for the whole will suit the subscriber. Gentlemen from the eastern part of the state wishing to purchase are invited to come and view the premises.

George Allen

P. S. Purchasers can have the refusal of my corn, wheat and oat crops.

Hawfields, Orange county,
May 3. 21—ts

Education for the Deaf and Dumb.

THE Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of David G. Seixas, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians to the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.

Richard Povall, No. 115, S. 9th-st.
Washington Jackson, No. 75 S. th-st.
William Price, No. 36, N. 9th-st.
Nicholas C. Nancrede, corner of 5th and Powell streets.
John Swift, No. 38, S. 6th-st.

Committee of General Superintendance.

☞Editors of newspapers in the several states of the union, are requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions.

June 26. 25—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall attend at the following places, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due for the year 1821, to wit, at George Johnston's, on Monday the 8th day of July next—at Chapel Hill, on Tuesday the 9th—at Brown's mill on Wednesday the 10th—at George Clancy's on Thursday the 11th—at John Newlin's on Friday the 12th—at Murphey's mills on Saturday the 13th—at (Big) George Albright's on Monday the 15th—at John Long's on Tuesday the 16th—at Isaac Holt's, esq. on Wednesday the 17th—at Ephraim Cook's on Thursday the 18th—at James Cook's on Friday the 19th—at Chesley F. Faucett's, esq. on Saturday the 20th—at James Hutchinson's, esq. on Monday the 22d—at Andrew M'Cauley's on Tuesday the 23d—at George A. Mebane's on Wednesday the 24th—at Ranken M'Kee's, esq. on Thursday the 25th—at John Ray's on Friday the 26th—at the court house in Hillsborough on Saturday the 27th—at Col. J. J. Carrington's on Monday the 29th—at Col. Herbert Sims's on Tuesday the 30th—at William Dillard's, esq. on Wednesday the 31st—at Maj. Z. Herndon's on Thursday the 1st day of August—and at John Rhodes's, esq. on Friday the 2d day of August. All those concerned are requested to attend and pay their respective dues, otherwise I shall enforce the law against delinquents.

The magistrates appointed by the county court at last term, to take the list of taxables and taxable property for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the same times and places, to wit, John Blackwood, esq. for St. Thomas district, Matthew Ray, esq. for Caswell district; Isaac Holt, esq. for St Asaph's district; Henry Hurdle, esq. for Chatham district; James Hutcherson, esq. for Orange district; Thomas Tinnen, esq. for Hillsborough district; Thomas Benehan, esq. for St. Mary's district; and William Dillard, esq. for St. Mark's district.

Thos. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

N. B. The late Sheriff will attend generally to collect his arrears.

June 18. 22—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1822.

Abner B. Bruce et uxr. admrs. et al, complts.
vs.
Frances Child and Wm. M'Kerall, defendants.

THE death of William M'Kerall, one of the defendants in this cause, being suggested at this term, It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the executors, administrators, or other proper representatives of the said William M'Kerall, deceased, be and personally appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, wherefore the said suit shall not stand revived against them and they be made parties defendants, and the same proceedings be had and carried on against them in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes, as would have been done had the said William M'Kerall survived and the suit have been carried on against him. Test,

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. $3 50 22—6w

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the stone and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

May 14. 18—

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16	00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40	00
Common ditto,	25	00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85	00
Common ditto,	55	00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8	50
Blind Bridles,	2	25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 190—tf

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Back Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at Mason Hall, on Monday the 22d of July next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equipt for drill; and on Tuesday the 23d you will attend with your respective companies, equipt as the militia law directs, and to be in readiness to march to the field precisely at eleven o'clock A. M. By order.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adjutant

June 18. 22—p

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded, to attend at your usual battalion muster ground, on Thursday the 25th of July next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equipt for drill; and on Friday the 26th you will attend at the same place with your respective companies, equipt as the militia law directs, to be ready to go on parade precisely at eleven o'clock A. M.

By order.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adjutant of the 2d Regiment O. C. M.

June 18. 22—p

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—returning the proposals till farther notice.*

From the American Farmer.

On the various ways of preparing and employing Indian Corn.

There are many things the rich have no need to think of, which would be of infinite advantage to the *poor*, if they had the knowledge necessary to turn that product of their labour they have most in their power, to their own comfort—you may perhaps smile when you perceive this preamble is to usher into notice the virtues of *Indian Corn*. I will allow you to do so, if you can find in my enumeration one use to which I put that valuable grain, worthy of being more generally known. In order to swell the list, I mention some of the purposes for which it is used, that are known to every one; before I enter into the detail of preparing a dish, which I consider the best, healthiest, and most palatable food we have, I will begin with it before the seed is perfectly formed; it can then be made, if properly done, a *fine pickle*. We all know how delicious roasting ears are; when fit for this use it will make a superior starch; if scalded and dried you may have *roasting ears* in the middle of winter. When the grain is hardened, you have for all domestic animals in the shocks, tops, &c. &c. The leaves of the shock or husk by slitting them finely, make excellent *mattresses* or under beds. The flour or meal of the grain is the most wholesome we use; I need only mention a few of the ways in which it is managed in this state, for I should never have done were I only to give you the receipts for making the various kinds of corn bread common in this part of the country. A favorite way of making corn bread with us, is to make a batter with meal, milk, eggs, and a little shortning,* about the consistence of that for pound cake, which it resembles in appearance when baked in tins commonly used for that purpose. In making light bread by mixing the wheat flour and yeast with mush, we consider it adds much to the sweetness and wholesomeness of the bread; we likewise in all griddle cakes, mix meal with wheat flour as tending to make them lighter, with fewer eggs than they would take with wheat flour alone—in short, we use corn meal on all occasions either with or without wheat flour—not because we have not flour sufficient, but because we prefer meal. I can assure my fair countrywomen, they need not apply to quacks or perfumers, or (I forget what they call them) I mean those foreigners who vend poisons, under the pretence of rendering those that use them more beautiful; and recommend them, because a few wornout old women have made out, by attending to nothing else but the application of various arts to hide their deformity for a short time, who having no beauty to endanger, cannot fear the consequences. I say those who do believe in the virtues of cosmeticks will find my favorite corn meal superior to all the washes, de Maintenon, &c. &c. it will render the skin smooth, transparent and white—and withal it is perfectly safe; only let them try it instead of going to one of those venders aforesaid, and spending two or three dollars for a nostrum, which at best will only be a transitory benefit, leaving a lasting ill effect; let them put over the fire a pint of water, when it boils stir in as much fine meal as will make it the consistence of paste—when cooling they may add a spoonful of honey and a little rose water, though the latter articles are not necessary—let them use this paste, or as I vulgarly call it, mush, instead of soap every time they perform their morning and evening ablutions, or, in other words, wash themselves. I venture to affirm their complexions will derive more advantage from the application of this paste, than from any of those washes which they pay so high for.

I come now to the preparation of the grain, which I believe is not as generally known as it ought to be, considering its excellence. It is what we call lyed hommony; we likewise have the large hommony and small-hommony, both of which are common, are fine dishes and superior to rice when properly managed; but the lyed hommony is preferred by every one who is accustomed to it, as being more wholesome and more palatable. It is prepared by boiling the white field corn in ashes and water, until the husk or skin of the grain is loosened, which will be the case in a few minutes, and it is necessary to pay attention that it does not remain too long in the ashes, as it will by that means taste of the lye—so soon as the husk is loosened, it must be washed and rubbed through the hands in cold water until the gain is cleansed from the ashes and skin, it may then be dried to make use of any time, or boiled immediately, if wanted.—When ready to be cooked for the table, it must be scalded and put over to boil in plenty of water, observing always to keep sufficient hot water ready to add it as the first boils away. The grain bursts open into a white ball and becomes soft when sufficiently done. This is the manner we boil it to eat with milk or cream, either warm or cold. It is also used in this country by the Indians and Creole boatmen who prefer it to any thing else in a soup, by putting the corn over with a piece of beef or pork, leaving the water in it which makes the soup—in the other case the grain is taken out of the water. A yankee acquaintance of mine who knew nothing of hommony, has become so fond of this dish as to declare lyed hommony and milk to be preferable to the best sweet meats and cream that can be had, and I doubt not some more there are who would think the same, were they equally to make the trial. I have been induced to write the preceding.

A Missouri Farmer's Wife.

* A word in Domestic Cookery which implies that butter, lard, or oil may be used.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the second section of an act of congress of the 6th of May last, entitled "An act in addition to the act concerning navigation, and also to authorize the appointment of deputy collectors," it is provided, That, in the event of the signature of any treaty or convention concerning the navigation or commerce between the United States and France, the president of the United States, if he should deem the same expedient, may suspend, by proclamation, until the end of the next session of congress, the operation of the act, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes;" and also, to suspend, as aforesaid, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in the same, which may exceed the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in the same. And whereas a convention of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and his majesty the king of France and Navarre, has this day been duly signed by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, on the part of the United States, and by the Baron Hyde de Neuville, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from France, on the part of his most Christian majesty, which convention is in the words following:

Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States of America and his majesty the king of France and Navarre.

The United States of America and his majesty the king of France and Navarre, being desirous of settling the relations of navigation and commerce between their respective nations, by a temporary convention reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, and thereby of leading to a more permanent and comprehensive arrangement, have respectively furnished their full powers in manner following, that is to say: The president of the United States to John Quincy Adams their secretary of state, and his most Christian majesty to the Baron Hyde de Neuville, kingat of the royal and military order of St. Louis, commander of the legion of honor, grand cross of the royal American order of Isabella the Catholic, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the United States; who after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on the following articles.

Article 1. Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, imported into France in vessels of the United States, shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding twenty francs per ton of merchandise, over and above the duties paid on the like articles, also of the growth, produce, or manufacture

of the United States, when imported in French vessels

Art. 2. Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, imported into the United States in French vessels, shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding three dollars and seventy-five cents per ton of merchandise, over and above the duties collected upon the like articles, also of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, when imported in vessels of the United States.

Art. 3. No discriminating duty shall be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of France, imported in French bottoms into the ports of the U. States for transit or re-exportation.

Nor shall any such duties be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of the United States imported in vessels of the United States into the ports of France for transit or re-exportation.

Art. 4. The following quantities shall be considered as forming the ton of merchandise for each of the articles hereinafter specified:

Wines—four 61 gallon hogsheads, or 244 gallons of 231 cubic inches, American measure.

Brandies and all other liquids, 244 gallons.

Silks, and all other dry goods, and all other articles usually subject to measurement, forty-two cubic feet French, in France, and fifty cubic feet American measure, in the United States.

Cotton—804 lb. avoirdupois, or 365 kilog.

Tobacco—1600 lb. avoirdupois, or 725 kilog.

Ashes—pot and pearl, 2240 lb. avoirdupois or 1016 kilog.

Rice—160 lb. avoirdupois, or 725 kilog.

And for all weighable articles not specified, 2240 lb. avoirdupois, or 1016 kilogrammes.

Art. 5. The duties of tonnage, light-money, pilotage, port charges, brokerage, and all other duties upon foreign shipping, over and above those paid by the national shipping in the two countries respectively, other than those specified in articles 1 and 2 of the present convention, shall not exceed, in France, for vessels of the U. States, five francs per ton of the vessel's American register; nor for vessels of France, in the U. States, ninety-four cents per ton of the vessel's French passport.

Art. 6. The contracting parties, wishing to favour their mutual commerce by affording in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective vessels, have agreed that the consuls and vice consuls may cause to be arrested the sailors, being part of the crews of the vessels of their respective nations, who shall have deserted from the said vessels, in order to send them back, and transport them out of the country. For which purpose the said consuls and vice consuls shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing—proving, by an exhibiton of the registers of the vessel, or other official documents, that those men were parts of the said crews; and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused: and there shall be given all aid and assistance to the said consuls and vice consuls, for the search, seizure, and arrest, of the said deserters, who shall even be detained, and kept in the prisons of the country, at their request and expense, until they shall have found an opportunity of sending them back. But, if they be not sent back within three months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

Art. 7. The present temporary convention shall be in force for two years from the first day of October next, and even after the expiration of that term, until the conclusion of a definitive treaty, or until one of the parties shall have declared its intention to renounce it; which declaration shall be made at least six months before hand.

And, in case the present arrangement should remain without such declaration of its discontinuance by either party, the extra duties specified in the 1st and 2d articles, shall, from the expiration of the said two years, be on both sides diminished by one fourth of their whole amount, and afterwards by one-fourth of the said amount from year to year, so long as neither shall have declared the intention of renouncing it, as above stated.

Art. 8 The present convention shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, within one year from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible. But the execution of the said convention shall commence in both countries on the first of October next, and shall be effective, even in case of non ratification, for all such vessels as may have sailed, *bona fide*, for the ports of either nation, in the confidence of its being in force.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have thereto affixed their seals, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (L. S.)
G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE. (L. S.)

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The extra duties levied on either side before the present day, by virtue of the act of congress of the May, 15th 1820, and of the ordinance of the 26th July, of the same year, and others confirmative thereof, and which have not already been paid back, shall be refunded.

Signed and sealed as above, this 24th day of June, 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. (L. S.)
G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, (L. S.)

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the extra duties, specified in the first and second articles of this convention, shall be levied only upon the excess of value of the merchandise imported, over the value of the merchandise exported in the same vessel upon the same voyage: So that if the value of the articles exported shall equal or exceed that of the articles imported in the same vessel (not including, however, articles imported for transit or re-exportation) no such extra duties shall be levied; and if the articles exported are less in value than those imported, the extra duties shall be levied only upon the amount of the difference of their value. This article, however, shall take effect only in case of ratification on both sides; and not until two months after the exchange of the ratifications. But the refusal to ratify this article, on either side, shall in no wise affect or impair the ratification or the validity of the preceding articles of this convention.

Singned and sealed as above, this 24th day of June, 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (L. S.)
G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, (L. S.)

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, president of the U. States, in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, do hereby suspend, from and after the first day of October next, until the end of the next session of congress, the operation of the act aforesaid, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels and for other purposes," and also all other duties on French vessels and the goods, being the growth, produce and manufacture of France, imported in the same which may exceed the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in the same, saving only the discriminating duties payable on French vessels and on articles the growth, produce and manufacture of France, imported in the same, stipulated by the said convention to be paid.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at Washington, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-sixth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, June 24.

By the brig L. M. Pelham, Captain Hatch, arrived this afternoon, in 27 days from Belfast, Ireland, we have received papers of that place to the 15th of May, containing London dates to the 11th, five days later than before received.

We have extracted all the articles of intelligence which would be read with particular interest. There is nothing of a decisive character respecting the affairs of Russia and Turkey; preparations for war were still making on both sides. Disturbances of a serious character had taken place in some of the provinces of France, remote from the capital. The papers are principally occupied with Parliamentary proceedings and accounts of the benevolent exertions making in England and Ireland, to relieve the famishing peasantry in the distressed districts.—It is mentioned in an article from Paris, that the Turkish government had agreed to send a plenipotentiary to a congress proposed to be held in Florance, for the settlement of the affairs of Europe.

It was whispered in London, that Lord Liverpool would shortly resign his office, and that Mr. Canning would not go to India.

Belfast, May 11.

Letters from various Irish members of parliament, to their constituents, state, with great confidence, that ministers have at length determined to relieve this country from the Window Tax, which, it is said, will not be collected after the present year.

London, May, 7.

The French papers of Saturday last, do not contain a single article of intelligence of the slightest interest, except the melancholy details of the destruction of property by incendiaries.—"Conflagrations," says the Journal Des Debats, "continue to desolate the department of the Somme. On the 26th of April, they broke out in the Commune of Thois, and consumed nine houses; and the next day, seventeen houses were burnt down in the Commune of Drouis." A large village in the vicinity of Dreux, having been set on fire on the 1st inst. the magistrates and the military firemen of that city repaired to the spot, but scarcely had they began to assist the inhabitants who they were informed that another village, a few miles distant, was on fire. Forty houses were destroyed in the former before the devouring element could be subdued. In the villages of the Somme the houses are covered with thatch, and built close together, so that a whole town is rapidly reduced to ashes, without any possibility of stopping the ravages of the flames.

The Moniteur contains two proclamations of the King, dated the 1st inst. for closing the session of the two chambers; and an ordonance for convoking them on the 4th of June.

The fate of the Turkish fleet appears now to be pretty well ascertained. A part which escaped from the battle of the 4th of March, has been burned by the Grecian fleet at Patras, and the remainder has suffered shipwreck at Alexandria.

London, May 10.

The Prince and Princess of Denmark are expected in town by to-morrow night, and Warwick house has been got in complete readiness for their reception.

A letter from Pera, dated the 25th of March, draws a frightful picture of the situation of the unfortunate christians at Constantinople; they were flying by thousands, and the number of them was estimated at upwards of 10,000, who had embarked, or who were about to implore an asylum of the European ambassadors.

Private letters from St. Petersburgh of the 16th of last month, coming from respectable authority, favour the opinion that war with Turkey will really take place.

London, May 7.

The Dutch papers to Wednesday state, that the Russian southern army has now be an to move, to take concentrated frontiers between the Bog and Dneister. It is to be augmented to 150,000 men. An army of reserve of 80,000 men will also immediately be assembled, and, in case of hostilities, will be embarked at Chersolm and Nicholsiam.

London, May 11.

The discussion continued in the house of commons up to the 10th of May on that important but perplexing subject, agricultural distress. Many plans of relief have been submitted, but none have yet been found which are not liable to may objections.

The Paris papers of Wednesday have arrived. Their contents are more warlike than they have been for some time. An article from the frontiers of Moldavia, dated April 18th says—"Acounts from the Principalities state, that the principal forces of the Turks are assembling beyond the Danube. There are only left in Moldavia and Wallachia the necessary troops to lay waste the country in the event of war. The Turkish commanders have received orders to devastate every thing at the commencement of hostilities, and to withdraw from the other side of the Danube. It appears also that the defensive preparations previously made in the two principalities had no other object but to deceive the Russian commanders. The Turks have displayed much prudence and ability in lengthening the negociations according to the advice of their good friends. Amongst the ammunition arrived in Silistra are Congreve rockets. Two days since, the report was generally circulated at Bucharest, that the Porte had rejected, for the third time, the Russian ultimatum.

New York, June 27.

By the brig Abigal, from Dublin, we have just received the Dublin Evening Post of May 18th, containing London dates of the 16th.

The Abbe Sicard, the celebrated director of the institution of the deaf and dumb, died in Paris on the 10th of May, at the advanced age of eighty

Upwards of 40,000*l.* had been subscribed in London previous to the 16th. of May, for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland. There is scarcely a town in England or an association which has not come forward on the occasion.—The same sympathy prevails in Scotland. Edinburgh as well as Glasgow have met and made liberal donations.

A vast quantity of American flour has been shipped at Liverpool, for the ports of Cork, Limerick and Galway.

Accounts from Smyrna to the 9th of April, state, that from 15 to 20 Greeks were daily murdered, and on that day no less than 40 of these unfortunate men had fallen victims to popular phrenzy. All the shops continued closed, and no business transacted.

Earl Grosvenor is represented to have sustained, lately, a loss of 100,000*l.* by the defalcation of a confidential agent, who is said to have absconded from Great Britain.

London, May 15.

The intelligence from the east of Europe continues favourable to the cause of the Greeks. It has not, however, as yet assumed such a form as would induce us to displace domestic matter for its insertion. The question between Russia and Turkey remains undecided. The expectation of a war is general, and the emperor, it is said, in an article from St. Petersburgh, was to have left that capital on the 4th instant, for Warsaw.

In France the elections are going on in favour of the Liberals. Of the eight deputies for the department which embrace Paris, six were Patriots. Some disturbances have broken out in Spain, but they appear not to be formidable. A party of the Insurgents had passed into France, and were instantly disarmed by the Cordon Sanataire stationed on the frontiers. An evidence in favour of the good faith of the French government.

London, May 16.

Mr. Lennard's motion, for economy among the diplomatic corps, has been lost. Ayes 147, Noes 274, majority 127. Mr. Warre's motion relative to the Swiss embassy, was to go forward on Thursday evening. The Catholic bill has passed through the committee without opposition. It was to have been read a third time on Friday. There is no foreign news, with the exception of sinister reports from Spain.

The prince and princess of Denmark, (they are husband and wife,) have arrived in England.

The gross amount of taxation for the year 1821, for Great Britian and Ireland, was sixty-five millions. If we reckon the population at twenty millions, it gives a tax of three pounds five shillings for each person, man woman and child.

Paris, May 7.

On Monday, the most respectable merchants of Paris, to the number of 125, met M. Zea, the plenipotentiary of Colombia, at a grand dinner, to which they had invited him in the Jardin Beaujon. M. Lafitte, in the name of the merchants of Paris, proposed as a toast —"To commerce—commerce is the friend of order, peace and liberty—has civilized the world—united nations. May commerce soon unite France and Colombia by bonds of mutual interest and prosperity."

M. Zea, the venerable minister, answered, with evident emotion—"May the wish just expressed, be accomplished in the happiness of the two worlds." Great applause followed.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 29.

By the ship Atlantic, captain Taylor, from Dublin, we have received Irish papers to the 21st May, inclusive, containing London dates to the 18th, two days later than before received.—They furnish accounts from Odessa to the 20th of April, and from Constantinople to the 14th.—The former speak of war as being extremely probable, but mention that there was so great a scarcity of food among the Russian forces on the frontiers of Turkey that it was supposed they would be obliged to change their quarters, as there was not more than ten days provisions remaining. The captain Pacha had quitted the Turkish capital, in order to take the command of the squadron proceeding against the Greeks and which had been for some time under preparation.

It is stated on the authority of letters from St. Petersburg of the 4th of May, that the emperor Alexander had set out to join the armies, but the exchange on London did not experience any decline in consequence. Of the negociations with Turkey little is mentioned, and that too in so guarded a way, that it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion on the subject. The political relations between Russia and Turkey, it is asserted, had undergone no change since the last advices were written.

The Paris Moniteur of May 13th contains an account of some tumultuous proceedings which have taken place at Lyons, on the occasion of the elections. The troops were called out, and order was promptly restored.

The West India trade bill, and the West India colonial intercourse bill, were both read a second time in the house of commons on the 17th of May. But what further progress was made in either of them we are uninformed, as the house was left sitting when the London paper of the above date went to press.

An order had been received in London from St. Petersburg, for 400,000 muskets for the Russian army.

Gen. Sebastiana has refused the command of a large French army, to be formed as a cordon, on the frontiers of Spain.

Accounts from India give the most distressing details of the destructive progress of the cholera morbus. The ravages at Bussorah, have been most dreadful. Of the principal merchants of the place, not one remains alive, all having fallen victims to the prevailing scourge. The deaths amount to 150 per day on an average, and the inhabitants were flying from the place in every direction. The epidemic had found its way to the Arabian coast, and was doing incredible mischief. In the province of Omman it had carried off 40,000 people; and in the city of Muscat and its neighbouring villages, no less than 10,000 persons had fallen victims to it, in the short space of ten days.

A bill has been introduced into Parliament, by Goulburn, having for its object the employment of the poor in Ireland. It was proposed to place 50,000*l.* at the disposal of the lord lieutenant, for the purpose of making roads. In the course of the debate on the bill, Mr. Grattan said that he did not think that any new roads were wanted in Ireland, and he thought great blame was imputable to his majesty's ministers for having so long neglected to inquire into the distresses of that country, which were well known to have existed as far back as January last.

To add to the misfortunes of that portion of the Irish people who are suffering from the want of provisions, the Typhus Fever has broke out among them. At Sligo, so great were its ravages, that although a new hospital had been recently opened there, they could not accommodate the sick.

The type of the fever is stated, by a medical gentleman of eminence, to be more malignant and its duration much longer than in May 1817; running out without intermission, frequently to twenty-seven or even thirty days, and then leaving the survivor idiotic for several weeks.

The Belfast Chronicle remarks it as not a little singular, that notwithstanding the starving situation of the peasantry of the South, two vessels had recently arrived in Belfast from Galway with oatmeal; and on the same day another vessel arrived from Waterford with oats. In the Waterford Miror, we find the following remark; "Great as the present emergency is deemed, the patriot, the philosopher, the statesman may be well occupied in considering how Ireland, a country so eminently productive, has been reduced to such scarcity, after a harvest which was so plentiful, that food was said to pay little more than the cost of growth, preparation and carriage. *Com. Adver.*

A meeting of the African Institution was held in London on the 10th of May. A long report was read, stating the number of vessels employed openly by the French and clandestinely by the French and Dutch, in carrying on the trafic in slaves, and adverting in terms of praise to the South American governments in abolishing the trade; and that of the United States in declaring it piracy.

Mr. John Randolph was present and addressed the meeting on the subject. The following notice of his remarks is given in the Times:

"Mr. Randolph (the distinguished American) then rose to return thanks for this mark of respect towards the United States of America. He said that after the eloquence which had already been displayed upon this great subject, it would be an act of presumption, scarcely excusable in any stranger, but unpardonable in him, to intrude his unpremeditated expressions upon them after the able speeches which they had not only heard but felt. (Applause.) He was however, impelled by a double motive, which he could not resist, to offer himself for a few moments to their attention. First, to discharge and act of duty in behalf of his native land, in the absence of its official representative—an absence as unexpected by himself as it was unforeseen—and which had cast upon him a duty he felt inadequate to perform—that of thanking this meeting, for the grateful sense they had expressed towards America, and also to assure them that all that was exalted in station, in talent, and moral character, among his countrymen, was (as was also to be found in England) firmly united for the suppression of this infamous traffic. (Loud applause.) It was delightful to him to know that Virginia, the land of his sires, the place of his nativity, had for half a century affixed a public brand, an indelible stigma, upon this traffic, and had put in the claim of the wretched objects of it to the common rights and attributes of humanity.—(Loud applause.) He repeated his thanks to the meeting for the flattering reception they had given him.

"The plainness of Mr. Randolph's appearance, his republican simplicity of manner, and easy and unaffected address, attracted much attention, and he sat down amidst a burst of applause."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 10.

Orange County Bible Society.

A Sermon will be preached in the Church on the next Lord's Day, and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the Bible Society of Orange county, auxiliary to the American Bible Society. It is hoped the friends of the Bible will attend, and aid, by their charity, in its distribution.

On Monday the 15th instant, the annual meeting of the society will be held in the Court house, at 11 o'clock; when the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. All persons who wish to aid in the distribution of the word of life, are requested to attend the meeting, when an opportunity will be afforded them of becoming members of the society. The members are requested to pay their subscriptions into the hands of the treasurer, Mr. Wm. Huntington, as the managers are wanting the funds necessary to carry on the benevolent designs of the institution. A liberal donation of Bibles and Testaments, from the American Bible Society, which has been forwarded to Petersburg, will, it is hoped, arrive in a few days.

We have been requested to state, that Thomas Clancy, esq. will be a candidate, at the approaching election, to represent this town in the house of commons.

Fourth of July.

The forty-sixth anniversary of our independence was celebrated in this place with b ming hilarity. The citizens assembled at the church at eleven o'clock; and the services having been commenced with prayer, the Declaration of Independence was read by John Scott, esq. and an oration was delivered by Mr. Robert N. Ogden. They then adjourned to Mr. Faddis's, where they partook of an excellent dinner and refreshments, and the following toasts were drank:

1. **The Fourth of July 1776**—The birth-day of our Independence—its annual return never fails to inspire us with love and veneration for the patriots who framed and the heroes who achieved it.
2. **The Constitution of the U States**—It shields us against tyranny and oppression: may it ever be preserved inviolate.
3. **Congress of the United States**—The first legislative assembly on earth. *Esto perpetua.*
4. **The President of the U. States**—Let the constitution be his guide; firmness, integrity, and impartiality govern his councils.
5. **The judiciary of the U. States**—The shield and protection of the constitution.
6. **George Washington**—He was the defender of his country, the founder of its liberty, and the friend of man. In the annals of modern greatness, he stands unrivaled.
7. **The Heroes of the Revolution**—Their memories will be cherished and revered as long as liberty can find an assylum, or virtue a reward.
8. **Benjamin Franklin**—As a writer, the Addison of the west; as a patriot, the compeer of Washington; as a philosopher, the glory of his age.
9. **The ex-presidents of the U. States**—May the evening of their lives be as tranquil and happy as their meridian has been active and useful.
10. **The Army of the United States**—Lineal descendants from the heroes of '76.
11. **The Navy of the United States**—It has fought itself into favour. It's made of hearts of oak, boys.
12. **The state of North Carolina**—Let her not neglect herself, and she never will be neglected by others.
13. **Agriculture and Commerce**—Mutual supporters of a free republic—may they never be sacrificed at the shrine of manufactures.
14. **The Arts and Sciences**—Wisdom is power.
15. **The University of North-Carolina**—May the people learn to appreciate its value.
16. **Internal Improvements**—Worth more to mankind than the conquests of Cæsar or Alexander.
17. **The Press**—Formidable to tyrants; the best preservative of free governments.
18. **The Constitution of North-Carolina**—It wants mending.
19. **The independant governments of South America**—May the goddess of liberty inspire them with the true principles of free government.
20. **The Orange Agricultural Society**—May it create a spirit of emulation and enterprise amongst our farmers.
21. **The Governor of N. Carolina.**
22. **The Supreme Court of North-Carolina**—May wisdom, impartiality and integrity characterise its deliberations.
23. **The General Assembly of North Carolina.**
24. **The Fair**—Like the sparkling wine, they seem sweeter as they approach our lips.

To the Freemen of Orange County.

FELLOW CITIZENS;

Permit me in this way to inform you, that influenced by the long repeated and pressing solicitations of many respectable citizens of this county, I have ventured to become a candidate at the approaching election for a seat in the senate, in the next general assembly.

No man is more conscious of his weakness, nor more sensible how far he falls short of discharging his duty, than I am. I have nothing great to promise, least I should fail to perform them: to promise much and do but little, is the sign of a weak and presumptuous mind. To you, my fellow citizens, I have nothing to offer but an ardent zeal for public welfare, regulated by the small portion of understanding with which it has pleased a kind providence to endue me.

If I should be fortunate enough to become your public servant, in the discharge of my public duty it will at all times be my constant endeavour to advance your interest and likewise the prosperity of the state. I do not pretend to claim the public favour as a right; but that it may give to the citizens of Orange the priviledge of choice. I do not presume to say any thing against my worthy competitor, judge Cameron. It seems to be the earnest desirss of the people that there should be an opposition: in order to gratify my friends, I have consented for them to use my name. Owing to the local situation of my private affairs and the late period of my becoming a candidate, it will be quite out of my power to becom personally acquainted with all the citizens of the county. My main and most material interest is that which I derive from my farm.

The rumour of the people seemeth to plead discontent, saying, that they feel their rights abridged, and still they are prevailed on to believe that they remain the champions of freedom. I do not here undertake to bias the mind of one citizen; for having the belief that the people of Orange are too well informed to be twisted about by every idle zephyr that may chance to blow, or that they would see their rights trampled on. I know the character of the citizens of Orange, and have a far different part to sustain. I must suppose that I now speak to a free people, and to citizens of a free republic; to men who have never learned to depend upon others for gratification and favors, who are not accustomed to own a superior, but who are themselves the masters, the disposers of fortune and of honour, and the givers of dignities and power, and yet do claim their equal sovereign right. If I should be favoured with your suffrages, I shall at all times feel myself under the highest obligations to serve you with the utmost diligence; but if your choice be otherwise, certain I am that it will be my pleasure for you to discharge that duty you owe to yourselves and your beloved country, in any way that it may seem best to you.

My best wishes for your individual welfare attend you, now and at all times.

CALEB LINDSEY.

Collins Creek, July 8, 1822.

Mr. Moore, the Virginia engineer, whose passage by this town we have already noticed returned yesterday, after proceedin 77 miles farther up Dan River. He states in general terms that, if improved from its junction with the Staunton to the residence of major P. Harston's in Rockingham, (a distance of 125 miles) there is a sufficiency of water to admit of safe and easy navigation. The principal difficulties will be encountered in cleaning from 2 miles below to 7 miles above Danville, but, with this exception, the expense of the company in opening the river will be comparatively trivial. Thus we are at length in possession of information to be relied on of the extent of our resources. The *River Dan*, flowing through a rich and fertile section of country, is susceptible of navigation for batteaux to within 40 miles of its source. We are happy to add, that Mr. Moore's opinion of our river, upon the whole, is very favorable; and we are induced to believe that his report will equal the expectations of every friend to its improvement—Any further observations on this subject, until the publication of the report (which by the way we anxiously look for) would be premature. *Milton Gaz.*

Little Rock, May 14.

Col. D. Brearly, United States' agent of Indian affairs, passed this place on Saturday last, on his return to his station in the Cherokee nation, on the Arkansas. We are assured by him, that notwithstanding the unfortunate war which still exists between the Cherokees and Osages, the white settlements in this territory are not in the least danger of being molested by either party.

A letter to the editor, from the Cherokee nation, dated 5th inst. says that the Osages have lately made proposals to the Cherokees for peace,—but it was not known whether they would be acceded to by the latter.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have the satisfaction to state, on the authority of a person arrived last evening from Fort Smith, which place he left on Wednesday last, that the proposals for peace made by the Osages, have been acceded to by the Cherokees; and that, among other things, the latter have agreed to give up all the Osage prisoners in their possession. Mr. Philbrook, U. S. sub-agent for the Osage nation, left Fort Smith for that nation on Wednesday last, for the purpose of putting a final stop to this destructive war.

Natchez, June 1.

Solemn warning.—On the evening of the 25th ult. a man by the name of William Clark, from Pittsburg, and late of Baton Rouge, was killed by a stroke of lightning on the bluff, in front of this city, while standing under a tree for shelter. This unhappy man had just been indulging in the most extreme profanity, insulting the Majesty of Heaven in terms of wanton malignity, and amongst other dreadful expressions had just expressed a wish that the Almighty God would send a flash of lightning from heaven to strike him to death. The thunder at this moment was raving and the lightning flashing through the heavens in the most appalling and terrific manner, and in a few moments the boasting tongue which breathed anathemas against its Maker, and the eye that had braved he avenging flash, lay stilled and closed in death. He lay a scorched and withered corpse on the blackened earth: and his soul was wafted on the red wing of the tempest, to plead for mercy at the tribunal of that Deity so lately outraged and defied. How weak and how wicked are the idle denunciations of man; to revile, to outrage his fellow man is wicked; to revile, to outrage, and to defy his Creator, is horrible.

Norfolk, June 25.

Capt. Chamberlain, from St. Jago de Cuba, (whence he sailed on the 7th inst.) states, that a day or two previous to his sailing, accounts had arrived that a French fleet, consisting of 6 or 7 frigates, was at Samana bay in treaty with president Boyer, the object of which was not known, but it was conjectured to be for a *part of the Island*. The fleet had been at Samana a short time before, but was ordered off by the authorities of the place until the pleasure of Boyer could be known. Shortly after it returned, and the officers permitted to land, when a negotiation, as above stated, was opened.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Marion county, in the state of Illinois, it was

Resolved, That we consider the practice of soliciting the votes of the electors, by the candidates for public office, either from favour or by flattery, promises, entertainment, treats or rewards, as anti-republican in its principle, injurious to the public peace, interest and morals, troublesome, degrading and corrupting to the candidate; and we do resolve that we will withhold our support from those who shall resort to such practices in future. *Niles' Reg.*

WOOL.

The following is the best mode of putting up the fleece: spread it open with the inside down; fold in the skirts, begin at the tail and fold it up close and firm, until you come to the neck, which twist into a rope and tie it round the fleece as tight as practicable: in this way the inside of the fleece will be turned out; and this is very important; for if it is folded so that the inside of the fleece come together, the wool will become so matted and stuck together, that the wool assorters cannot open the fleeces without tearing them to pieces. In no case ought the fleeces to be tied with hemp or twine of any kind.

The above is the manner in which Benjamin Wells & Co. who are large sheep growers and wool purchasers, direct wool for their factory to be put up. [*Pitt. Mer.*

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
July	3	88	92	90
	4	85	89	91
	5	80	85	89
	6	80	86	89
	7	—	—	—
	8	82	89	92
	9	83	85	86

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel-Hill, N. C, July 1, 1822.

A
John R. Allison,
Wm B. Armstrong,
Wm. Anderson.
B
Flisha Bevell
Robert H. Boothe,
Fearrington Burnett,
John B. Bowers,
Samuel Brewer.
C
Thomas Coulter,
Benjamin Cole,
Andrew M. Craig,
John G. Chalmers,
Joseph W. Clay.
D
Charles D. Donoho,
Richard Davis.
E
Richard Edwards.
F
Richard L. Fearn,
Edward Field.
G
Josiah T Granberry,
Mrs. Gilmore, 2
H
George Herndon,
John Herndon,
James G. Hall,
Miss Ann Harvey,
J
Charles W. Johnston,
K
Bryant Kittrell, 2
L
Benjamin T. Long.
M
Henry Moore,
William Merritt,
Matthias E. Manly,
John Morgan, 2
O
George Oldham,
Holady R. Oldham.
P
John M. Pearson.
R
Prestly Rottenberry,
Jame Reives,
Charles L. Ridley.
S
David Sanders,
John Stroud,
David L. Swain,
Richard Smith,
Honori M Sallander,
Gray Sills, 2
T
George Tarry,
Miss Mary M. Trice.
W
Robert P. Williamson.

Henry Thomspon, *P. M*

Chapel Hill, July 8. 26—

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the tract of land whereon I now live, containing

One hundred & forty Acres,

with a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn and other out houses; also a good apple orchard, and a small peach orchard; lying about six miles south west from Hillsborough. I will take a wagon in part pay, and will give one or two years credit for part of the money.

Burrus Estis.

Orange county, July 5. 26—3w

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Granville county, nine miles west of Oxford, on the 1st of May last, a small gray Mare, nine years old, branded with the letter T on the left shoulder, shod all round when escaped from me. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said mare, or information so that I get her again, and all reasonable expenses paid.

William Jackson.

July 6. 26—3wp

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., July 1, 1822.

A
David B. Alsobrook,
Joseph Alison,
P. P Ashe,
Mrs. Susanah Aspin,
James Andrews.
James Adkinson.
B
Mr. Bruce, 2
James Bird,
David G. Brandon, Esq.
Miss Sarah W. Bryant,
Green Bowers,
Wm. Baldwin,
Robert Brinkley,
Mark Barbee,
Andrew Burns,
Manfeal Benosett,
Warren Ball,
Henry Berry
Ransom Ballin,
Charles Bruce,
Rachel Brase,
Lydia Badger,
C.
The honorable Circuit Court, clerk of, Hillsborough district
Clerk of Orange county,
Betsey Cate,
Robert Crusort,
Robert Cates.
Ephraim Cook,
John W. Carden,
Hugh Cain,
James Childs,
John R. Cummings,
Martha Craft,
William Cabe,
Charles Cox,
Thomas Christian,
Willis Carroll,
Abram Crabtree,
Branch Chalkley,
Catherine Collins,
John Carrington, 2.
D
Susanah Durham,
Rebecca Dickey,
Wm. E. Derrick,
Zacheriah Dickey,
Mrs. Devereux,
Judge Donnell,
Edward Davis,
Elizabeth J. Dodson.
E
John Ephlan
William Cain, sen.
Burris Estes,
F.
Chesley F. Fausett,
Robert Fisher, Esq.
John Farron.
G.
Daniel Green,
Thomas Garrott.
H.
Howel T Hicks,
John Horn,
John Haywood,
Morgan Hart,
Isaac Holt,
Alex G. Hall,
Wm Huntington, 2
Archibald Haralson,
Elizabeth R. Hage,
John H. Hill,
Ann J. Hill.
James Hart.
Frederick Horner,
George Horner,
Samuel Hollyway.
J
Keneth M. Jones,
George R. Jordan.
K
Wm. Kirkland,
Wm. Knight.
L
Thomas Loring, 2
M
Col. Joseph Moore,
Alexander H. Mebane,
Betsey Moore,
A. D. Murphey, 2
Wiley P. Mangum, 3
Hugh Montgomery.
N
James Newel
P
Mr. Phillips,
Wm. Paisley,
Wm. Pickett, jr.
Hon. Benjamin Pusee,
Henry G Parish,
James Palmer,
David Parks,
Wm. N. Pratt,
Thomas Pickett, 2
Man Paterson,
Samuel Paisley.
R
John Rogers,
Delila Rhodes,
James Ray,
Thomas Ruffin,
Saml. Johnston Rhodes,
David Ray,
Mrs. Elizabeth Read,
Sarah Raspberry,
John Redding.
S
Abner Spencer, 2
Robert T. N. Smith,
Thomas Scarlett,
David Strayhorn,
H. N. Spencer.
Joseph Stubbins,
Sarah Smith,
Col. John Stockard,
The Sheriff of Orange County, 2
John Stroud, 2
John P. Smith, 2
John Scott.
T
Doct. N. Turner,
James Turner,
Josiah Turner,
Enoch Thompson,
Joseph Tate,
Wm. B. Tillotson.
U
John Umsted,
Halling Usher.
V
R. Vickers,
Jessee Vincent.
W
Wm Wilkerson,
Levin Woods, 2
Wm. Whitthorn,
Wm. White.
Caleb Wilson,
Wm. Watson,
Rev. Rufos Wiley,
James Webb,
Isaac Watson,
Mr. White,
Margaret Watson,
John Witherspoon.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

July 8. 26—

The North-Carolina Baptist Society for Foreign and Domestic Missions, will convene at Raleigh, on Saturday the 3rd day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue three days.

The Country-Line Association will convene at Harmony, alias Campbell's Meeting-house, ten miles north west of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 17th of Augustf and continue three days.

The above meetings will commence with public preaching, which will continue from day to day during their sitting.

July 3. 25—

FRESH IMPORTED GOODS.

H. G & Wm. H. Bowers,

PETERSBURG,

HAVE just received from New York, by the schooners Phœnix and Belvidere, fifty-one packages, comprising an extensive and elegant assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the summer sales, which have been purchased on the best terms, and are offered for sale cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Petersburg, Va. June 15, 1822. 25—1m

The Young Communicant's Catechism,

WITH

Questions and Counsel for Young Converts,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

OFFICIAL LIST

Of the SECOND DAY's DRAWING of the

HILLSBOROUGH

MASONIC LOTTERY,

Now drawing under the superintendance of the Managers.

☞ Those numbers without any prize affixed, are blanks.

No. 173, being the last drawn number, is entitled to a stationary prize of $ 100; which lucky number also drew a floating prize of five dollars.

26	5	117	5	222		397	5
30		120	5	231	5	424	5
33		125		249		440	
47	5	142	5	265		454	5
52		146	5	273	5	468	5
53	5	148		300		472	
80	5	154		303		489	
82	5	165	5	335	5	512	50
86	5	173	5	358		525	5
92		184	5	373	5	526	5
103	5	210	5	376		530	5
112	5	213		395	5	532	5
533		1691	5	2885		3952	
581	5	1692		2888		3957	5
606	5	1695	5	2911		3960	5
620	5	1726		2921	5	3964	5
624	5	1727	5	2940		3972	
645		1728		2942		3976	5
650		1742	5	2946	5	3984	5
652	5	1760		2965		4011	5
655		1762		2972	5	4019	5
674		1793	5	2988	5	4040	
676		1794	5	2994		4043	5
689	5	1797	5	2997	5	4051	
701	5	1821	5	3012	5	4056	5
708		1834		3017		4092	5
718		1844	5	3019	5	4096	
726	5	1871		3037		4104	5
752		1874	5	3039	5	4119	5
753		1884		3044		4131	5
754	5	1891		3046		4134	
769		1913		3078	5	4145	
780		1925	5	3118		4156	5
787	5	1942	5	3120		4164	
794	5	1957	5	3142		4166	
800	5	1959		3174	5	4173	
801	5	1997	5	3175		4180	5
802	5	2007	5	3183		4183	5
808	5	2013		3190		4213	
827	5	2017	5	3205		4217	
832		2023	5	3209		4229	
836		2025		3210	5	4256	5
844		2030		3212	5	4261	5
847	5	2035		3226		4270	
855	5	2037		3228		4279	
862	5	2041	5	3231		4287	
863		2051	5	3237	5	4289	5
873		2060		3250		4294	
883		2063	5	3261	5	4301	5
888	5	2070		3296		4341	5
892		2119		3302		4348	5
907	5	2120	5	3306	5	4352	10
915	5	2128	5	3323	5	4361	
925		2132	5	3333	5	4373	5
930	5	2136	5	3336		4387	5
932		2143	5	3345	5	4395	
938	5	2147		3353		4396	
950		2157		3368	5	4402	
955	5	2163	10	3371	5	4405	
956	5	2164	5	3379		4409	5
984	5	2171		3383	5	4411	
987		2175	5	3385		4418	
990		2191		3403		4427	5
992	5	2192	5	3413	5	4456	
995	5	2205	5	3416	5	4458	5
1003		2223	5	3425	5	4470	
1014		2235	5	3440		4474	5
1018	5	2262		3443	5	4475	
1035		2264	5	3446	5	4491	
1036	5	2266	5	3450	5	4506	5
1038	5	2287		3472	5	4507	5
1045		2304	5	3478		4509	5
1052		2307	5	3493	5	4511	
1065		2323	5	3499	5	4517	
1066		2345		3509		4519	
1088	5	2359	5	3516	5	4528	
1091		2360	5	3520	5	4530	
1094	5	2369		3524		4534	5
1097	5	2370	5	3541		4548	5
1101		2375	5	3550		4552	
1126	5	2382	5	3581	5	4581	
1127		2384	10	3595		4582	
1134	5	2420		3598		4587	
1146		2454	5	3599	5	4597	
1151	5	2468		3603	5	4607	5
1161	5	2480	5	3606		4628	
1167		2481	5	3609	5	4634	5
1217	5	2488	5	3610	5	4669	5
1226		2493		3613	5	4673	5
1249		2508		3627	5	4684	
1255		2513		3631		4702	5
1266		2522		3635	5	4704	
1271		2549		3637		4706	5
1306		2550	5	3644	5	4718	
1314	5	2553		3652		4719	5
1318		2555		3659		4748	
1319	5	2562	5	3660		4761	5
1320	5	2581	5	3666	5	4766	
1333	5	2589		3678	5	4768	
1373	5	2606	5	3695		4772	
1400	5	2634	5	3698		4779	5
1408	5	2640	5	3705	5	4782	
1410	5	2650	5	3706	5	4797	5
1428		2659		3710		4805	
1450	5	2665		3736	5	4817	5
1454	5	2672		3738	5	4830	
1462		2705	5	3746		4835	
1468		2720	5	3758	5	4841	5
1482	5	2722	5	3759	5	4850	5
1509	5	2725		3761		4852	
1510	5	2728		3769		4862	10
1568		2729	5	3780		4868	
1569		2732	5	3783	5	4870	
1589	5	2738	5	3786		4877	5
1593		2742		3814		4889	5
1602		2759	5	3817		4903	5
1607	5	2767		3827		4910	
1612	5	2779	5	3878		4920	5
1632		2795	5	3883	5	4928	5
1633	5	2799	5	3886		4943	5
1636		2814	5	3903	5	4948	
1640	5	2831	5	3910	5	4950	5
1663		2842	5	3918		4967	5
1664	5	2867		3942		4970	5
1686	5	2868	5	3943		4991	5

Five hundred numbers were again drawn from the rich wheels of the *Hillsborough Masonic Lottery*, and not a prize came out higher than fifty dollars. Each of the drawings heretofore have increased the chance to adventurers for obtaining a capital. One thousand tickets have been drawn, being one fifth of the whole scheme; and the great Floating Capitals still remain in the wheel. The price of tickets will certainly be advanced after the next day's drawing. Adventurers should not delay sending on their orders to the managers, either for renewals or additional investments. No. 173 was last drawn yesterday, and is entitled to the premium of one hundred dollars, agreeably to the scheme; it is owned by a gentleman in Guilford county. No. 512, which came out yesterday, a prize of fifty dollars, is owned by a gentleman in Newbern. The next day's drawing will take place on Saturday the 10th day of August next, after which time it is expected the drawings will be much more frequent.

July 6th 1822. 26—1w.

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS
TO
THE PATRONS
OF THE
HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER,
4th of July, 1822.

Again the sun, with rapid roll,
Has sent us, wheeling round the poll.
Again the noisy cannon's rattle
Tells us of storm, and siege, and battle,
In which our fathers valiantly
Fought, bled and died for liberty.
Again on this auspicious dawn,
O'er hill and valley, grove and lawn,
Throughout Columbia's wide domain,
Freedom, and peace, and plenty reign;
And bid our hearts in rapture rise,
To him who rules above the skies.
What though last year no news can tell
How fields were fought, and heroes fell—
And no confounded foolish notion
Has set old Neptune in commotion—
The grave and wise men of the nation,
Who sit in solemn legislation—
Like those great wits who have contended,
Dame nature always had intended,
(A foolish, crackbrained, wicked trollop!)
That war—like calomel and jallap,
Was requisite, with dismal scourge,
A nation's bowels clean to purge—
Have striven with solemn sentimentals,
To strip our generals' regimentals.
With heads, tremendous speeches fraught with,
And weapons, such as Sampson fought with,
Have essayed, with one roaring lick,
To send our army to old Nick.
And with their heavy word-charged *mortars*,
Have e'en to colonel's shown no quarters.—
Oh Mister Speaker! Mister Speaker!
Do stop that grave long-winded squeaker!
Or we shall soon be out of breath,
And all our army put to death!—
Besides, you'll do a much worse evil,
You'll quite break down the printer's devil!—
What though, at home, we cannot tell
How fields were won, and heroes fell;—
Have we not heard a monstrous chatter,
Along the banks of rich La Plata,
Where freedom's sons for freedom smote,
And shook off old Don Petticoat!—
Ho freemen of the southern clime!
Move onward with the march of time!—
Show Europe's slaves, that ye can be
Brave, independent, bold and free!—
We recognise your noble claim
To freedom's joys and freedom's name;
And may your sun for ever rise,
A glorious beacon in the skies,
To those who groan beneath the pain
Of tyrant's rod, and slavery's chain!—
Go on—go on—you're mighty civil,
To every printer's little devil!
What though at home we cannot write,
Of armies rushing to the fight;
We can invite you to a dish,
Stronger than mution, beaf, or fish—
To see an old *Muscovy* Drake
His dinner upon *Turkey* take,
And wet his throttle well with Greece,
That he may masticate with ease!—
Oh thou most potent, northern Dandy!
Thou fighting man, imperial Sandy!
Put out, put out the sultan's *chunk*,
But give to Greece her ancient spunk.
Again bid Homer's genius come,
Invite Lycurgus' spirit home;
Bid Aristides' soul revive,
And Aristotle's wisdom live.
But if, upon that classick shore,
Where genius once was wont to soar
To where Parnassus' tops arise,
And fair Olympus greets the skies,
Thou dare to lay a tyrant's hand,
We'll ready be with red hot brand;
And all the printer's little devils,
Shall bless thee with Pandora's evils!
What though at home we cannot tell,
How fields were won, and heroes fell:
Our farmers have been free and friskey,
And ate their bread, and drank their whiskey;
In lieu of war's tremendous tug,
Have fought around the old brown jug—
And our brave tars, Columbia's pride,
Whose home is on the mountain tide,
Hugging their ship, while tempests rock her,
Sent many a dram to Davy's locker.
And now I've given you a drilling,
I want my fourth of July shilling;
But ere I take my last adieu,
I'll call a blessing down for you.
May freedom range, without control,
From east to west, from pole to pole.
May farmers still be free and frisky,
And eat their bread—but *sell* their whiskey.
May all the reapers have good cradles,
And all your housewives silver ladles,
Each cradle wheat enough to reap,
Each ladle soup enough to dip;
May all your cornfields groan with crops,
Your apple trees bear thick as hops;
With hay your meadows thick be spreaded;
All your tobacco worms be dead;
Your hives be full of honey-comb,
Your cows with milk come dripping home,
Fat ducks and geese around you hobble,
And heavy turkeys strut and gobble;
Each have enough of flax to hackle,
An hundred hens to lay and cackle;
Your sheep be raised without much trouble,
And hogs enough to graze your stubble;
In fine, as you're the hope and nerve
Of every land, without reserve,
May peace and plenty with you dwell,
And every day your comforts swell;
In Heaven's bright favor may you revel,
And ne'er forget the printer's devil.
To merchants, customers enough,
And such as have the *ready stuff*;
Good trades in Jonny Bull's big store.
That you may sell to us the lower,
And if a law suit *must needs be*,
Then to the lawyer, a good fee;
And may success his cause betide
Who argues upon justice' side.
And as the folks can't all be well,
May every doctor's calomel,
Tartar, and boluses, and essence,
Restore to rapid convalescence.
Their purse be full as that of Cresus,
And big as leg of famed Colossus.
May all the mills have toll enough,
And water full from bluff to bluff,
Jack Wilson and each architect
Their present contracts all perfect,
Obtain enough of others too,
And please all those whose work they do.
May all the blacksmith's anvils rattle,
Like Vulcan forging arms for battle.
Heaven bless you all, and make you willing
To give the printer's boy a shilling.

From Alexander Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War.

LIEUTENANT MANNING,
Late Adjutant General of the State of South Carolina.

**** Many other proofs could be adduced of Manning's presence of mind, and cool intrepidity in action. It is grateful to me to mention one of these. At the battle of Eutaw, after the British line had been broken, and the *Old Buffs*, a regiment that had boasted of the extraordinary feats that they were to perform, were running from the field, Manning, in the enthusiasm of that valor for which he was so eminently distinguished, sprang forward in pursuit, directing the platoon which he commanded to follow him. He did not cast an eye behind him until he found himself near a large brick house, into which the York volunteers, commanded by Cruger, were retiring. The British were on all sides of him, and not an American soldier nearer than one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards. He did not hesitate a moment, but springing at an officer who was near him, seized him by the collar, and exclaiming in a harsh tone of voice—"Damn you sir, you are my prisoner," wrested his sword from his grasp, dragged him by force from the house, and keeping his body as a shield of defence from the heavy fire sustained from the windows, carried him off without receiving any injury. Manning has often related, that at the moment when he expected that his prisoner would have made an effort for liberty, he with great *solemnity*, commenced an enumeration of his titles—"I am, sir, Henry Barry, deputy adjutant general of the British army, captain in the 52d regiment, secretary to the commandant at Charleston." "Enough, enough, sir," said the victor, "you are just the man I was looking for; fear nothing for your life; you shall screen *me* from danger, and I will take special care of *you*. He had retired in this manner some distance from the brick house, when he saw captain Robert Joiett, of the Virginia line, engaged in single combat with a British officer. They had selected each other for battle a little before; the American armed with a broad sword, the Briton with musket and bayonet. As they came together, a thrust was made at Joiett, which he happily parried, and both dropping their artificial weapons, being too much in contact to use them with effect, resorted to those with which they had been furnished by nature. They were both men of great bulk and vigor, and while struggling each anxious to bring his adversary to the ground, a grenadier who saw the contest, ran to the assistance of his officer, made a longe with his bayonet, missed Joiett's body, but drove it beyond the curve into his coat. In attempting to withdraw the entangled weapon, he threw both the combatants to the ground; when getting it free, he raised it deliberately, determined not to fail again in his purpose, but to transfix Joiett. It was at this crisis that Manning approached—not near enough, however, to reach the grenadier with his arm. In order to gain time, and to arrest the stroke, he exclaimed in an angry and authoritative tone—"You damn'd brute, will you murder the gentleman?" The soldier, supposing himself addressed by one of his own officers, suspended the contemplated blow and looked around to see the person who had thus spoken to him. Before he could recover from the surprise into which he had been thrown, Manning, now sufficiently near, smote him with his sword across the eyes, and felled him to the ground; while Joiett disengaged himself from his opponent, and snatching up the musket, as he attempted to raise, laid him dead by a blow from the butt end of it. Manning was of inferior size, but strong and remarkably well formed. Joiett literally speaking, a giant. This, probably, led Barry, who could not have wished the particulars of his capture to be commented on, to reply when asked by his brother officers, how he came to be taken. "I was overpowered by a huge Virginian."

An idle man is a bolster for the devil.

Fom the New Jersey Emporium.

DEBT AND CREDIT.

I dislike the whole matter of debt and credit—from my heart I dislike it; and think the man who first invented a ledger should be hung in effigy, with his invention tied to his feet, that his neck might support him and his works together. My reason for thus sweeping at the whole system is, not that I believe it totally useless, but that I believe it does more mischief than good—produces more trouble than accommodation, and destroys more fortunes than it creates honestly. These opinions are not of a recent date with me; they are those upon which I set out in early life, and as I grew older, I became more and more confirmed in them—not that I changed my practice while I held fast my profession, and got my fingers burned at last by trusting my name in a day-book; for I never did it, because I saw the evil effects of credit around me in every shape and form. And a visit this morning to my old friend Timothy Coulter, called the subject up so forcibly, that I concluded to write you a line on it. His last cow was sold this very morning by the constable for six dollars, though she cost him sixteen, and they have not left an ear of corn in his crib, or a bushel of rye in his barn, much less any of his stock—it was what was called the winding up of the concern—and he is now on his good behaviour, for, I heard one of his creditors say, that if he did not go on very straight, that he would walk him off to the county prisonship. Thus has ended Timothy's game of debt and credit. When he first commenced farming, he was as industrious and promising a young man as was to be found—he worked day and night, counted the cost, and pondered on the purchase of every thing—for a year or two he kept out of debt, lived comfortably and happy, and made money; every merchant that knew him was ready to make a polite bow—each knew him as one of your cash men, and liked his custom—the mechanic shook him by the hand, and begged his company to dinner, hoping to get a job from him—and even the lawyer in contemplation of his high character, tipped his beaver as he passed him, with a sigh—as much as to say, Tim you have more sense than half the world—but that's no consolation to us.

By some fatality Timothy found out, however, that there was such a thing as credit—he began soon to have many running accounts, seldom paid for what he got; it soon followed that the inquiry, "do I really want this article?" before he bought was neglected—then the price was frequently not asked—then he began to be careless about pay day, his accounts stood—he disputed them when rendered—was sued—charged with costs, and perhaps slyly, with interest too—and he became a money borrower before long—but his friends, after a law suit had brought them their money, were ready to trust him again, and he was ready to buy. The same farce was played over and over, until now the end of these things has come; and, poor fellow, he is turned out in the wide world without a friend, save a wife and six miserable babes.

I asked the constable for a sight of the execution; and he shewed it to me. It was issued by young squire Bell. And I could not but recollect how different was the history of this man to that of T. Young Bell was a poor boy; commenced his life with nothing but health and trade; but he adopted as a sacred maxim, "pay as you go;" and he frequently told me he found little difficulty, in sticking to his text; the necessaries of life are few, and industry secures them to every man; it is the elegancies of life that empty the purse; the nicknacks of fashion, the gratification of pride and the indulgence of luxury, that makes a man poor. To guard against these, some resolution is necessary; and the resolution once formed is much strengthened and guarded by the habit of paying for every article we buy at the time. If we do so, we shall seldom purchase what our circumstances will not afford.

This was exactly the manner in which Jack Bell proceeded. Habit strengthened by long continuance, and supported by reason, became second nature. His business prospered, his old purse became filled with Spanish dollars; all his purchases being made for cash, were favourable, and by always knowing how he stood with the world, he avoided all derangement in his affairs. He is now the squire of a little village, with a good property, and a profitable business, and the respect of all who know him.

Young reader, who hast not entered on the stage of business, when you come forward in the world, go and do likewise, and you shall have like reward.

OAKWOOD.

From the (N. Y.) Mechanic's Gazette.

PUNCTUALITY.

MR. PRINTER,—Permit me to offer a few observations to the young mechanic, on the subject of punctuality.

When I first commenced my business in this city, my uncle communicated to me in a letter certain rules for my guidance, which he earnestly requested me to look at once a month, at least during the first year. His request I attended to, and I soon found the benefits of his golden maxims. I wish I had the letter to publish, but in the lapse of time it has got mislaid.

In his instructions he pointed out the evils resulting from disappointment, and the benefits arising from punctuality. I recollect one sentence, which was—*never promise more than you can perform*. I want no other evidence of the soundness of his maxims, than what experience has proved.

I opened my shop, and commenced trade, and soon found I was likely to have a share of business. It so happened, that I soon had an order for a pair of boots, provided I could make them within a certain time. I gave my word they should be done agreeably to order. My customer was no less punctual than myself; for on the day appointed he called—"I presume I have called rather too soon." No, sir, you have called agreeably to appointment, and here are your boots.—"They are here, most truly; and now let me tell you, my honest tradesman, that for ten years past, I believe this is the first instance in which I have received an article at the time it was promised. If such promptitude is to be the rule of your conduct, you may calculate upon me as a constant customer; besides, you shall have what little influence I possess in the way of recommending others."

Many a pound, Mr. Printer, I received from this man and his family, and many a good customer came to my shop through his recommendation. My shop soon became known—I was called the *punctual shoemaker*—and in a few years, by close attention to business, and to my uncle's golden maxims, I felt myself easy in circumstances, and in a few more years had saved sufficient to retire from labour. I then gave up my shop to an industrious young man, who had served his time with me in a most faithful manner. He still continues his trade and is doing handsomely.

I often in my perambulations, call at his shop, to inquire how goes trade, and always find him as busy as a bee, whilst many others in the line are continually pestering me with—"ah, old man, business is not now as it used to be! no shoemaker can get rich now-a-days." To such men, I invariably reply, that if they will adopt the rule which governed me—*promise no more than they can perform*—have their work done agreeably to promise, and be more in their shops to attend to the orders of such as might call, they would have no reason to complain—and like myself, in a few years they would find themselves in easy circumstances.

CRISPIN.

From the Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman.

MONEY DIGGERS.

Every country has its money diggers, who are full in the belief that vast treasures lie hid in the earth. So far from being a new project, it dates its origin with the first man who ever wielded a spade. Tis as old as Adam. Even in these latter days, we find men so much in love with the "root of all evil," and so firm in the belief that it may be *dug up*, that they will traverse hill and dale, climb the loftiest mountain, and even work their way into the bowels of the earth in search of it. Indeed, digging for money hid in the earth, is a very common thing; and in this state it is even considered an honourable and profitable employment. We could name, if we pleased, at least five hundred respectable men, who do, in the simplicity and sincerity of their hearts, verily believe that immense treasures lie concealed upon our Green Mountains; many of whom have been, for a number of years, most industriously and perseveringly engaged in digging it up. Some of them have succeeded even beyond their expectations. One gentleman in Parkerstown, on the summit of the mountain, after digging with unyielding confidence and unabating diligence, for ten or twelve years, found a sufficient quantity of money to build him a commodious house for his own convenience, and to fill it with comforts for weary travellers. On stopping lately to refresh, we were delighted with the view of an *anchor* on the sign, emblematical of his *hope* of success, while we left him industriously digging for more. Another gentleman on the east shore of Lake Champlain, we are credibly informed, has actually dug up the enormous sum of fifty thousand dollars! The incredulous and unbelieving may stare at this assertion, but it is nevertheless true; and we do not hesitate to declare our belief that *digging for money* is the most certain way of obtaining it. Much however, depends on the skilful use of the genuine mineral rod. *Don't dig too deep*, is an appropriate maxim, with all who are versed in the art. Wood's Iron Plough, skilfully guided, is sure to break the enchantment, and turn up the glittering dust in every furrow.—Countless treasures yet remain hid in the earth. Speed the plough—ply the hoe—'twill all come to light.

P. S. The best time for digging money, is early in the morning, while the dew is on.

NAVAL ANECDOTE.

When the rapid and dreadful conflagration happened on board the Boyne, a mariner was peaceable sitting in his birth with his wife and son, a boy about twenty months old, just beneath the place where the misfortune began, and finding every effort to escape the flames in the ordinary way ineffectual, the man, with the greatest composure of mind, took from the pens a sheep of the captain's live stock, and bracing the boy on the animal's fleecy back, dropped them into the sea. "There," said he, "turn to the land, and God go with you." Encouraged by her husband's resolution, his wife leaped into the brine, and the man followed after, supporting his companion above water, till the boat arrived to their assistance, when they were taken up, little worse for the adventure. The sheep with the greatest steadiness, was seen making for the shore, with young BenBowline riding upon his back, by the spectators on shore, who, from the tenderest motives, finding themselves interested in the boy's safety, rushed in the watery element to meet the young navigator, whom they presently unsheeped, and succored with tenderness, till he again fell into the hands of his adventurous parents. The singularity of this event attracted the attention of a most liberal lady in the Isle of Wight, who, having prevailed on the mother of the child to leave his future fortune to her guidance, declared, in the most friendly manner, 'that as the boy had begun his naval career on a lamb, she would not leave him till he was able to end it like a lion."

Naval Anecdotes.

ANECDOTE.

The pope once stopping for the night in a small village of Italy, the inhabitants resolved to send him a deputation. The mayor also suggested to present his holiness with the chief produce of the country, cosisting of pine apples, figs, and cream. The pine apples, however, were dispensed with, each member was to carry figs and cream in silver basins. "Now," said the mayor, with all the gravity of office, "you are not accustomed to appear before these high personages, therefore let us have no nonsense—do just what you see me do, "*neither more nor less.*" The deputation was arranged accordingly. The mayor placed himself majestically and magisterially at its head, armed like his followers, with a basin of figs in the left hand, and of cream in the right. At this time it was the custom to wear beards. The door opened, and the mayor repeated his caution—"*Neither more nor less, I beseech you.*" There was a step down into the room, but the mayor not thinking of it, the shock plunged his beard and face into the cream basin, and not being very young, brought him upon his knees, with his hands and basin under him, and his cream face (richly ornamented with a well lathered and dripping beard, as it were imploringly) raising towards the representative of Saint Peter. The corporatio, thinking this a grave matter of form, simultaneously ducked their bearded faces, prostrated themselves on their marrow-bones, and significantly cast an half inquiring and confident look at their leader, as though to say, "You see we are all right."—The pope was at first (and well he might be) astounded; but burst into as genuine a fit of laughter as his lowest menial could have indulged in; while his officers, conceiving that the address meant merely to humbug his high mightiness, gathered up the figs and pelted the body corporate most lustily. The mayor hobbled out of the room as fast as he could, closely followed by his brethren, one of whom whispered him, "How lucky that we did not bring the pine apples; they would have battered our heads to a mummy."

However valuable ancestry may be in the eye of a man of family, it is in little estimation among farmers, it we may judge by the reply of a country lad made to one who boasted of his *ancient family*. "So much the worse for thee," said he, "every body knows the older the seed the worse the crop."

The Liverpool Mercury, in an article assailing *Cobbett*, says, that the *London Times*, a short time since, issued a double publication, with *nine hundred advertisements* on one and the same day. With such patronage as this, we should suppose the publishers might stand a chance to lay up something for a contingent fund, in these changeable times.

[*Balt Pat.*

The following additional circumstance may show the liberal support that establishment has received:

"In the last seven years, the London Times has paid the enormous amount of 300,587*l.* 6*s.* to the British government for stamps and advertisement duty. "The *Queen's Trial*, (say the editors,) a prodigious monument of the wickedness and folly of the British government which we exerted ourselves in every way possible to expose, gave us an astopishing lift in the year 1820: in that year we paid to government for The Times Journal, upwards of fifty-five thousand pounds."

[There are few newspapers in this country, the whole gross income of which would amount to as much in the space of a century, as the duties paid by this one London newspaper in seven years.]—*Intell.*